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..PRICE LIST..

OF THE

HAWLEY NURSERIES

GEO. A. HAWLEY

Proprietor

HART, - MICH.

FALL
1909

Nurseries and Office Located One-half Mile West and One-Fourth Mile South of Fair Grounds, Hart, Michigan.

Citizen's Telephone R3-I.

..Guarantee..

While we take every precaution to avoid mistakes in our propagating and handling nursery stock, and have every reason to believe that the trees and plants sold by us will prove true to label,

It Is Mutually Agreed

Between the purchaser and ourselves, that should a mistake occur, our liability shall not exceed the original price of the trees that may prove untrue.

GEO. A. HAWLEY.

..INFORMATION..

For Growers



Quotations in this price list are for Fall or Spring delivery. We have the very best facilities for wintering the trees, and while it costs us something to carry the stock over winter, we think that it gives the grower so much better satisfaction that in the long run we are the gainers thereby. However, we make no difference in the price, whether delivered in the fall or spring.

Prices quoted in this list are net at the nursery. There will be a small charge made for packing when the order has to be shipped.

In cases where we deliver at places other than our nursery these prices do not apply, but we make special prices for such deliveries enough higher to cover the extra expense.

Our Packing is all carefully done, and, while we can not be responsible for delays in transportation, we guarantee that the stock will be put up properly, and barring conditions over which we have no control, delivered in prime order. Should there be any claims for damages, resulting from improper packing or miscounts, make them at once on receipt of the goods.

As to Replacing Trees. Owing to the infinite variety of conditions to which young trees are subjected after leaving our hands we can establish but one general rule relative to replacing those that fail to live after being transplanted, and this rule is that unless there appears some good proof that such stock was not in the best condition when leaving our hands we cannot replace, but if it appears reasonable that the failure was partly due to poor stock, we will replace at half price.

Order early and have your selection of varieties held for you.

HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

While this is our general rule we do not wish to intimate that we wish to avoid considering any case of failure. On the other hand, we are anxious to have every customer report to us, stating what success he has had, whether good or bad and if he has lost any trees state why.

Satisfied Customers are our best advertisements and it is our aim to follow up all orders as closely as possible and see that the purchasers are satisfied.

Substitution of Varieties. It often happens, especially with orders sent us late in the season, that we cannot fill them exactly as given. In such cases, unless forbidden in the order to substitute, we use our best judgment in the selection of substitute varieties and it is very seldom that we cannot substitute something that is very close to the variety ordered, and in no case do we substitute any variety that has not proven itself satisfactory.

Correspondence is solicited and whether you wish to purchase few or many we will at all times be pleased to answer all inquiries to the best of our ability.

Our long experience in practical fruit growing has given us excellent opportunity to comprehend the relative value of different varieties and, while we propagate some kinds that we cannot recommend, the bulk of our stock is in varieties that are of practical worth.

Distance for Planting. While no exact rule can be laid down as to the most desirable distance for planting, the following table will be found generally satisfactory:

Apples 40x40 ft.—27 per acre.

Peaches, Plums, Std. Pears and Cherries—20x20 ft. 108 per acre.

Order early and have your selection of varieties held for you.

HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

Grapes—8x10 ft.—540 per acre.

Dwf. Pears—12x12—300 per acre.

Currents, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Blackberry—6x6 ft.
1210 per acre

Strawberry—3x4 ft.—3630 per acre.

How to Transplant the Trees. Successful transplanting is very simple, yet a little neglect or lack of information often causes serious results. We are as anxious to have every tree that we sell grow as the purchaser is. The principal causes of the failures to make trees grow can be summed up as follows:

1st—**Careless Handling** of trees before transplanting. It often happens that the trees are brought home some time before planting and even though it be but a day or two, the trees should be immediately and carefully healed in; great care being taken to have the roots thoroughly covered with moist earth. It is best to heal in near a well where they can be wet thoroughly. Any neglect in this line, even for a day, is dangerous.

2nd—**Improper Pruning.** Too much importance cannot be attached to pruning both root and top. Some very careful planters are afraid to cut away any of the ROOT and by their cautiousness neglect an important feature of tree planting. All roots should be cut back to where they are perfectly plump and healthy, thus giving the little rootlets a chance to start out from the fresh wound, which they do very rapidly. THE TOP must also be pruned and pruned severely, but care should be taken not to cut away all of the healthy buds, but plenty of buds should be left so that the tree is not forced to develop new ones before it can start to grow.

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HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

3rd—***Improper Planting.*** The most important thing in planting the trees is to pack the earth as hard as possible about the root. It is not advisable to dig the hole any larger than is necessary to admit the root without bending, throw in moist dirt and pack very thoroughly, leaving a loose mulch on top to prevent drying out.

4th—***Cut Worms.*** It is not every season that trouble is caused by these insects, but this season they have been very bad on sandy soil, and the growers who have not guarded against them have suffered more or less damage. The grower wonders why his tree does not start, the body is green and plump but it does not send out any leaves and he does not realize that while he slept the climbing cutworm has eaten out all of the buds. In some cases the tree will develop new buds and make a late start but the result is not satisfactory. The grower on sandy soil therefore cannot afford to neglect to protect his trees with cotton or tin so as to keep the worms down,

A little care along the line of these four suggestions will save considerable discouragement.

During the past season cutworms have done a great deal of damage.

Some growers have been very successful in poisoning these pests by making a paste of molasses, paris green and wheat bran, and scattering a teaspoonful about each tree. This has to be repeated every few days.



HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

PRICE LIST

Varieties in heavy type are considered among the best for commercial planting.

PEACHES

		EACH	100
Heavy— $\frac{1}{2}$ caliper and up, first class stock		\$.08	\$7.00
Light $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper, first class stock		.06	5.00
Small— $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ caliper, first class stock		.05	4.00
✓ Sneed	✓ Early Crawford	✓ Crosby	✓ Lemon Free
✓ Alexander	✓ Large Barnard	✓ Alberta	✓ Banner
✓ Wark	✓ Conkling	✓ Markham	✓ Mathew's Beauty
✓ Dewey	✓ Reeves Favorite	✓ Chili	✓ Smock
✓ Hale's Early	✓ Red Cheek	✓ Kalamazoo	✓ Wonderful Smock
✓ Cranes	✓ New Prolific	✓ Bronson	✓ Salway
✓ Davidson	✓ Fitzgerald	✓ Late Crawford	
✓ Early Michigan	✓ Loew's Crawford	✓ Chair's Choice	
✓ Triumph	✓ Engle's	✓ Gold Drop	
✓ Lewis	✓ Wager		

PLUMS

1st class $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper and up		.20	\$15.00
1st class $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper		.15	13.00
Grand Duke 5c per tree higher.			

✓ Lombard	✓ Black Diamond	✓ Wickson	✓ Climax
✓ Bradshaw	✓ Grand Duke	✓ Abundance	✓ Hale
✓ Monarch	✓ Coe's Golden	✓ Red June	
✓ Shropshire	✓ Reine Claude	✓ Burbank	

PEARS

Standard— $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper and up, except Bartlett		\$.25	\$20.00
Dwf. 3 to 4 ft.—Duchess and L. Bonne, $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper		.15	12.00
Dwf. 3 to 4 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ Duchess		.14	10.00
Bartlett Std. $\frac{3}{4}$.30	25.00
Bartlett Std. $\frac{5}{8}$.20	15.00

SUMMER	AUTUMN	WINTER
✓ Bartlett	✓ Anjou	✓ Keiffer
✓ Wilder	✓ Duchess	✓ Clairgeau
✓ Clapp's Favorite	✓ Flemish Beauty	
	✓ Howell	
	✓ Sheldon	

APPLES

2 to 3 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper and up		\$.30	\$25.00
2 to 3 years, $\frac{5}{8}$ caliper and up		.20	18.00
Duchess 3c per tree extra.			

SUMMER	WINTER	
✓ Early Harvest	✓ Culvert	✓ Jonathan
✓ Sweet Bough	✓ St. Lawrence	✓ King
✓ Yellow Transpn't	✓ Bailey Sweet	✓ Northern Spy
✓ AUTUMN	✓ Ben Davis	✓ Wagner
✓ Duchess	✓ Baldwin	✓ Wolf River
✓ Fall Pippin	✓ Fameuse	✓ Spitzenberg
✓ Maiden Blush	✓ Grimes Golden	✓ Winter Banana
✓ Alexander	✓ Hubbardston	✓ Golden Russett

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HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

CHERRY

	EACH	100
Sour 2 year $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper and up-----	\$.25	\$22.00
Sour 2 year $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper and up-----	.20	17.00
Sour 1 year $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper and up-----	.20	17.00
Sour 1 year $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper and up-----	.18	14.00
<i>✓ Early Richmond</i>	<i>Montmorency</i>	<i>✓ English Morello</i>
Sweet 1 year $\frac{3}{4}$ caliper and up-----	.25	22.00
Sweet 1 year $\frac{5}{8}$ caliper and up-----	.20	16.00
<i>✓ Black Tartarian</i>	<i>✓ Windsor</i>	<i>✓ Dikeman</i>
Gov. Wood	Napoleon	

QUINCE

1st class 2 year-----	\$.35	\$30.00
<i>✓ Champion</i>	<i>✓ Orange</i>	<i>✓ Meeche's Favorite</i>

APRICOTS

Early Golden, Montagamet-----	.20
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GRAPES

	DOZEN	100	1000
2 year 1st class-----	1.00	5.00	
<i>✓ Worden</i>	<i>✓ Niagara</i>	<i>✓ Brighton</i>	
<i>✓ Concord</i>	<i>Moore's Early</i>	<i>Delaware</i>	

GOOSEBERRIES

	EACH	1000
Two Years—Downing first class-----	.10	80.00
Two Years—Downing second class-----	.08	64.00
Two Years—Houghton first class-----	.08	60.00

CURRENTS

	DOZEN	
Two Years—Pr. Albert-----	.60	40.00
Two Year, London Market, Fay's Prolific-----	.50	30.00

RASPBERRIES

<i>✓ Kansas (Black)</i> -----	<i>.35</i>	10.00
<i>✓ Early King, Cuthbert and Marlboro (Red)</i> -----	<i>.25</i>	8.00
<i>✓ Cumberland (Black)</i> -----	<i>.35</i>	12.00

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BLACKBERRIES

Strong 2 yr. root cutting plants.	DOZEN	1000
Eldorado	\$.50	\$25.00
Taylor, Wilson, Lawton, etc.	.35	15.00

STRAWBERRIES

(For spring planting.)

*Indicates varieties suited for canning.

Strong, healthy plants		.20	3.00
✓ Warfield	✓ Uncle Jim	✓ *Senator Dunlap	
✓ Michael's Early	✓ Sample	✓ Monitor	
✓ Gandy	✓ Aroma	✓ *Brandywine	

ASPARAGUS

Conovers Colossal—two years	.30	5.00
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ROSES

Hardy, field grown, large two year plants.

	EACH	10	100
Hybred Perpetuals, Moss and Crimson Ramblers	.25	2.00	15.00

RED and CRIMSON

Alfred Colomb
Duke of Edinburgh
Dinsmore
Eugene Furst
Gen. Washington
Gen. Jacqueminot
Henri Martin [Moss]

ROSE and PINK

Anna DeDiesbach
Clio
Magna Charta
Mrs. J. H. Laing
Paul Neyron
Crested Moss
Princess Adelaid (Moss)

WHITE

Coquette Des Alps
Coquette Des Blanche
Blanche Moreau (Moss)

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

A proper selection of these shrubs will produce flowers throughout the summer and fall months. They are easy to grow and with ordinary care produce very desirable effects. These plants that we offer are strong outdoor grown and capable of producing flowers the first season after planting.

Spirea (Bridalwreath)
Vanhouste (white)
Anthony Waterer (Crimson)

Dentzia
Crenata (pink)
Candidissima (white)
Crenated Leaved
Gracilis white drop)

Rose Acacia
Forsythea (Golden Bell) early yellow
bell shaped flower. Foliage
glossy green.

Virburnum (Snowball)
Lilacs
Wiegelas
Hydrangeas
Althea (Rose of Sharon)

Any of the above	.30	2.50	20.00
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HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

CLIMBING VINES

	EACH	10	100
Trumpet Flower.....	.35	3.00	25.00
Virginia Creeper.....	.30	2.50	20.00
Boston Ivy.....	.30	2.50	20.00
Honey Suckle.....	.25	2.00	15.00

FOLIAGE SHRUBS

Sambucus—Golden Elder.....	.25
Golden Leaved Spirea.....	.25
Aurea Honeysuckle.....	.25

SHADE, ORNMENTAL and NUT TREES

Cut Leaf Birch—4 to 5 feet.....	.60
Horse Chestnut—5 to 7 feet.....	.50 3.00
" 2 to 5 feet.....	.20 1.50
Mountain Ash—5 to 7 feet.....	.25
Oak Leaved Ash—5 to 7 feet.....	.25
Silver Maple—5 to 8 feet.....	.20 1.80 15.00
" 8 to 10 feet.....	.25 2.20 20.00
Catalpa Speciosa—6 to 8 feet.....	.25 2.00 18.00
" 4 to 6 feet.....	.20 1.50 10.00
" 2 to 3 feet.....	.15 1.00 5.00
" 1 to 2 feet.....	.10 .75 3.50
Poplar, Carolina—10 to 12 feet.....	.30 2.50
" 8 to 10 feet.....	.20 1.80 15.00
" 6 to 8 feet.....	.18 1.50 12.50
" 3 to 6 ft.....	.12 1.00 8.00
Elm, American White—6 to 10 ft.....	.20 1.80 15.00
Birch, Black—6 to 10 ft.....	.20 1.80 15.00
Chestnut, American Sweet—8 to 10 ft.....	.40 3.50 30.00
Walnut, Black—4 to 6 ft.....	.35 3.00 25.00
Butternut—4 to 6 ft.....	.35 3.00 25.00
Mulberry—New Am. and Downing.....	.40

HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS.

Peonies—Assorted colors.....	.25	2.00
Dahlias " ".....	.15	1.50
Perennial Phlox — Assorted colors10	.75

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HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

EVERGREENS

Norway Spruce—20 to 30 inches.....	.20
" " 15 to 20 inches.....	.10
" " 10 to 15 inches.....	.07
" " 8 to 10 inches.....	\$4.00 per 100
Arbor Vitae—10 to 20 inches.....	.10
" " 20 to 30 inches.....	\$15.00 per 100

Brief Descriptive List of Fruits.

PEACH.

Varieties listed as near as possible in order of ripening.

SNEEDS—The earliest of all. Ripens ten days ahead of Alexander, white, medium size, desirable for garden.

ALEXANDER—White, nearly covered with red blush, clingstone, large.

WARK—Yellow with red cheeks; ripens just after Alexander, semi-cling, medium size, quality excellent.

TRIUMPH—Similar to Wark, not quite so large. Ripens same time.

DEWEY—Resembles Wark; freestone.

HALE'S EARLY—White, cling, large.

DAVIDSON—White, freestone, ripens with Hale, Resembles Ey. Michigan.

CRANE'S (Yellow St. John)—Yellow with fine red cheek, large Crawford type. Standard market sort.

EARLY MICHIGAN—White with red cheek, large, heavy bearer, good shipper.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Yellow, large, fine quality. A typical peach for market or home use.

LARGE BARNARD—Yellow, overlaid with red, large, very hardy, heavy bearer.

CONKLING—Yellow, closely resembling Early Crawford, though thought by some growers to be a better bearer.

LOEW'S CRAWFORD—Yellow, very large, resembling a fine Early Crawford.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH—Yellow, large, hardy, heavy bearer. Follows Crawford in ripening. Very desirable.

REEVE'S FAVORITE—Yellow, very large, finely colored follows Engle's.

NEW PROLIFIC—Yellow, resembles Engle's Mammoth.

FITZGERALD—Yellow, large, hardy, ripens with Reeve's Favorite.

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HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

WAGER—Yellow, large, lacks color, quality good.

CROSBY—Yellow, medium size, very fine appearing, good quality.

ELBERTA—Yellow, red cheek, very large, one of the best market peaches grown. Quality not extra. Tree subject to curl but can be controlled by spraying.

MARKHAM—Yellow, medium to large, very finely colored, quality high, hardy, heavy bearer.

HILL'S CHILI—Yellow, very hardy and productive. Fine when well grown.

KALAMAZOO—Yellow, with red cheek, large, good producer, standard market sort.

BRONSON—Similar to Kalamazoo

LATE CRAWFORD—Yellow, very large, highly colored, inclined to be shy in bearing.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Closely resembles Late Crawford and ripens about ten days later.

GOLD DROP—Golden yellow, slight cheek in the sun, medium size, very hardy and productive.

LEMON FREE—Large, yellow, skin a dull yellow, very little or no cheek. One of the best varieties for canning.

BANNER—Yellow, fair size. Promises to be very good.

SMOCK (Common)—Yellow with red cheek, large, hardy and productive; good shipper.

WONDERFUL SMOCK—A fine type of Smock which it very closely resembles.

SALWAY—Yellow with red cheek. Large, very desirable, being latest peach of worth grown in Michigan and invariably sells well.

PLUMS.

ABUNDANCE—Large, cherry red, abundant and early bearer.

BRADSHAW—Very large, reddish purple.

GEUII—Large, blue, subject to rot.

BURBANK—Very large; yellow, overlaid with red.

REINE CLAUDE (Bavays' Green Gage)—Medium, round, green, early and heavy cropper.

LOMBARD—Red, medium, very productive.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large, dark purple, excellent quality.

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HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—A medium sized Damson, good upright grower and regular bearer.

BLACK DIAMOND—Large, nearly black, productive, late.

MONARCH—Large, dark blue, productive and hardy, late.

GRAND DUKE—Large, purple, very late, regular producer.

WICKSON—Very large, cherry red.

PEARS.

SUMMER

BARTLETT—Large, juicy, productive, of the highest quality, one of the oldest and best varieties.

WILDER—Medium, yellow shaded carmine.

CLAPPS FAVORITE—Large, red cheek, good quality, heavy grower and productive.

AUTUMN

ANJOU—Large, one of the best early winter, shy.

DUCHESS—Very large, rich, juicy, excellent, one of the best as a Dwf.

HOWELL—Large, yellow, with red cheek, productive.

SHELDON—Medium size, russet yellow, high quality.

SECKLE—Small, skin yellowish brown, nice. Tree moderate grower.

KEIFFER—Large, very thrifty grower, productive, of poor quality. Good canner.

CHERRIES.

GOV. WOOD—Large, heart shaped, yellow, with red cheek, sweet.

BLK. TARTARTIAN—Large, black, heart shaped, upright grower, sweet, productive.

EARLY RICHMOND—Red, roundish, sour, productive.

MONTMORENCY—Large, red, resembling Early Richmond, but larger, about ten days later than that variety, sour.

ENG. MORELLO—Large, heart shaped, dark red, very productive, very sour, of high quality, week later than Montmorency.

WINDSOR—Sweet, large, firm, dark liver color, very desirable.

DIKEMAN—Sweet, medium to large, nearly black, flesh firm, quality good, excellent shipper, shy bearer on young trees.

APPLES.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Best early sour apple, white, tender, excellent for cooking.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, pale yellow, the very best summer sweet.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, deep crimson.

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HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

AUTUMN

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Medium to large, yellow streaked with red. The best fall apple grown.

MUNSON SWEET—Good size, yellow, red cheek.

PUMPKIN SWEET—Large, yellowish russet red.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Large, beautiful, blush cheek, high quality.

WINTER

FAMEUSE (Snow)—Medium, deep crimson, best quality—Nov. to Dec.

BALDWIN—Large, bright red, productive, excellent for market—Jan. to April.

BEN DAVIS—Large, striped, very low quality, excellent keeper, April to May.

MANN—Medium to large, green turning to yellow when fully ripe in spring, long keeper. March to May.

N. SPY—Large, striped, very high quality, one of the best. January to April.

KING—Very large, moderately productive, high quality. Dec. to Jan.

WAGNER—Good size, deep red in sun, early, regular and heavy producer. Nov. to April.

TALMAN SWEET—Medium, yellow, rich. Dec. to February.

WOLF RIVER—Large, striped red. Nov. to January.

JONATHAN—Medium, red, extra fine quality. Dec. to April.

R. I. GREENING—Large, greenish yellow. Dec. to April.

GOLDEN RUSSETT—Medium, dull russett, crisp, juicy. Jan. to April

HUBBARDSTON—Large, red striped. Dec. to March.

STARK—Medium to large; striped red. Feb. to May.

GRIME'S GOLDEN—Medium, golden yellow, spicy, excellent. Dec. and January.

WEALTHY—Large, red, sub-acid. Dec.

CANADA RED—Medium to large, red. crisp, excellent quality. Jan. to May.

SPITZENBERG—Medium to large, yellow, nearly covered with red, spicy, crisp. Dec. to March.

SUTTON BEAUTY—Medium to large, waxen yellow, striped crimson. Dec. to April.

BANANA—Yellow, good size, fine grower. Dec. to April.

HYSLOP CRAB—Large, deep crimson, very popular. Oct.

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HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

CURRENTS

LONDON MARKET—Tree very vigorous and rarely affected with mildew. Fruit bright red, medium to large and bears in large clusters. One of the best commercial sorts for this climate.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Fruit very large and attractive, ripens a little earlier than London Market. Dark red.

PR. ALBERT—Fruit medium to large, transparent red and ripens late, very productive and long lived.

GRAPES

DELAWARE—Small, compact, sweet of highest quality.

CONCORD—Old stand-by, grows wherever the grape will thrive, large blue.

WORDEN—About ten days earlier than Concord, which kind it greatly resembles in appearance.

MOORE'S EARLY—Resembles Concord but is earlier.

NIAGARA—The hardiest and best white grape grown, bunch and berries large, good quality.

BRIGHTON—Red, berries medium, bunch large, juicy, sweet, delicious.

SALEM—Red, large, spicy flavor, slightly musky.

STRAWBERRIES

MICHAEL'S EARLY—Medium size, light red. Very early and of good quality. Imperfect.

WARFIELD—Medium to large, very productive. Dark red and good for canning. Imperfect.

SEN. DUNLAP—Sometimes called the improved Warfield, strong grower, and heavy producer of dark red berries of good size, one of the best. Perfect.

BRANDYWINE—Later than Dunlap and fruit somewhat larger, very attractive in appearance and of high quality, dark red. Perfect.

UNCLE JIM—Very productive very large berries, not very firm an, excellent table berry. Perfect.

GANDY—One of the best, very late berries, very large, good grower and producer. Perfect.

SAMPLE—Large, conical shape, light red, heavy bearer, late.

AROMA—Dark red, large, late.

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A Few Timely Hints to the Grower.

"Thoroughness" is the key to success in fruit growing.

Care of the orchard naturally divides itself into four parts, cultivation, pruning, spraying and thinning, all of which must be carefully attended to to insure a profitable crop.

As a general rule no fruit, except the apple, will prosper in sod and it is an open question whether that fruit does not invariably do better under careful cultivation.

A good orchard cannot be raised in sowed crops and grass.

Corn is one of the very best crops to raise in the orchard for the first two seasons.

An orchard should be plowed early and kept stirred every week or ten days until August 1st to 15th, depending on the weather and age of the orchard. An orchard heavily laden with fruit cannot be cultivated too much nor too late, while a young orchard with no fruit should be laid aside by August 1st so that it can ripen its wood for winter.

All orchard lands should be protected through the winter by a cover crop. Oats or barley make a very satisfactory mulch in the winter and are easily handled in the spring, but the amount of humus added to the soil is very small.

On account of the amount of fertility and humus added to the soil there is probably no better cover crop than sandvitch. Of course it necessitates plowing the orchard in the spring, but this extra expense is more than offset by the benefit gained.

A part of cultivation generally neglected is hosing around the tree and digging out all borers. This in the peach is very important as it often happens that the trees are ruined by its neglect.

A very common mistake in the first pruning is to leave the stem (that part between the ground and the first limb) too long. This part should not be longer than 18 in. except in the case of apples which may be 24 to 30 inches. The advantages of a low headed tree are very apparent. One of the heaviest expenses in the orchard is picking the fruit and when this fruit has to be picked from the ladder the expense is from two to three times as great as if it could be picked from the ground. Hence the actual saving from the lowhead in a peach

HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

orchard, for instance, in full bearing would amount to from five to ten dollars per acre per year. The inconveniences in cultivating under lowheads can be overcome at small cost.

Under-ordinary conditions fungus diseases and insect pests can be controlled by the grower by a proper use of the spray pump.

A few of the most common and important of these are Curl leaf in the peach Scab and Codling Moth in the apple, Shot Hole Fungus in the cherry and plum.

Unless the season is unusually favorable for their development these can be brought under entire control, and unless controlled will work havoc with the crop nearly every season.

The majority of the fruit growers recognize the importance of spraying, yet only a portion of these are thorough in its execution and each season sees thousands of dollars wasted because of this neglect.

As the demand for choice fruit becomes more keen the necessity of carefully thinning the peach, plum and even apple becomes more noticeable.

With the cultivating, pruning and spraying all attended to, the grower cannot afford to defeat the results aimed at by leaving too many fruits on the tree. A judicious thinning out of the fruit is as essential to the production of a profitable crop as cultivation, pruning and spraying.

HOW TO CONTROL THE DISEASE AND PESTS

PEACH CURL—Spray thoroughly the last of March or first of April with copper sulphate, two pounds to fifty gallons of water or with lime sulphur.

PEACH YELLOWS—Keep a close watch on your orchard and remove every diseased tree as soon as discovered.

APPLE SCAB AND CODLING MOTH—It has been thoroughly demonstrated that successful apple growing hinges almost entirely upon thorough and proper spraying. Hence the importance of this part of the apple orchard attention.

I think it is undoubtedly advisable to spray early before the buds swell with lime and sulphur solution. This can be either "home boiled" or what is called the "commercial mixture". The lime and sulphur is a strong fungicide as well as a scale killer and while we may not have the scale in our orchard this spray's effect, as a fungicide, warrants our using it and its continual use every year will serve as a scale preventative.

The second spraying and a very important one comes just before and as

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HAWLEY'S NURSERIES

near to the blossoming period as possible and still complete the orchard before the blossoms open. This spraying should be done with Bordeaux made with about 4 pounds copper sulphate, 6 or more pounds of lime and $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of paris green or its equivalent, 1 pound arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. This spraying has as its major object the killing of scab germs and should therefore be strong in fungicidal properties. The third spraying should be started when the blossoms have fallen, and should be done with Bordeaux made with about 3 pounds copper sulphate, 6 pounds of lime and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound paris green or 3 pounds arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. This spraying has for its major object, the killing of the codling moth hence should be strong in poison. The later spraying should be governed somewhat by the season but as a general rule it is well to keep the tree thoroughly colored with the Bordeaux throughout the season.

PLUM LEAF DROP (SHOT HOLE FUNGUS)—Spray, while buds are dormant, with copper sulphate, four pounds to fifty gallons of water. Spray ten days after leaves are formed with bordeaux, 4 pounds copper sulphate, 6 pounds lime. Repeat second spraying later.

CHERRY LEAF DROP—Spray while buds are dormant with copper sulphate, 4 pounds to 50 gallons. Spray at least twice after leaves are formed with Bordeaux.

HOW TO MIX BORDEAUX

Slack lime and dilute it to a thin whitewash.

Slack copper sulphate in $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel water. Mix the two together in this diluted state adding enough water to make it of the proper strength.

Do not be afraid of getting in too much lime and be sure to get in enough.



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